MITH AVENUE TREATRE-8.15-She Stoops to Con-GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Retemann, the Great-GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Press Club Fair. MARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Reily and the Four Hun-

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Sportsman. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8.30-A TED KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vendeville LICEA ST THEATRE S 30-The Goordsman.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Concept.

PALMER'S THEATRE-8:30-Two Old Boys. STAR THEATRE S 15-A Mad Rargain.

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col.	Page	Cor.
Amusements	- 6	Legal Notices 10	- 65
Announcements12	- 3	Lest and Found 10	Ü
Rankers and Brokers 11	4	Murriages & Deaths, 7	186
Bank Reports	4	M'scellaneous 12	3.0
Lourd and Homs 9	- 3	Miscellaneous 9	5
Business Chances 11	28	New Publication 8	ï
Business Chances 9	5	Ocean Stramers	- 6
Busines Nonces 6	1	Frenosals 10	4
Country Board 8	- 5	Public Notice 8	
Divident Fortes 11	3	heat E tate 10	5.0
Dre-smak og 0	- 5	Ralltouts 8	5. 6
Domest's situations	- 27	Special Notices 7	- 6
Wantel . 3	6.8	Sporting Goods 10	- 2
Excursions		Sara tiboats	- 7
Financial 11	9	Summer R sert	
Financial Elections 11	- 7	tiuldes 8	
	1 1	Spring Resorts 8	
For Sale	0		91
Help Wasted 8	7	Summer Resorts S	
Horses & Corriages 19	- 4	Teachers 8	- 5
Hotels10		The Torf.,	0
Instruction 8	7	Work Wanted 9	

Business Notices.

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THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Sir Charles Russell began the presentation of the British case to the Behring Sea Tribunal. = Queen Victoria opened the British it is said that it was her last public appearance, === The Greek Ministry of M. Tricoupis resigned. Emperor William's speech on the rejection of the Army bill is the leading subject of discussion in Gerview in New-York Harbor, died in Havana.

Domestic.-The National League of Republican. Clubs and the National Republican Committee both held meetings in Louisville, -- = James II, Plount was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hawaiian Islands. == Frank H. Jones, of Illinois, was soppointed First Assistant Postmuster General. = Lookout won the Kentucky Derby. = Joseph Francis, inventor of the lifeboat, is dead

= Stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad voted to issue new morttage bonds for \$50,000,000 at 4 per cent. - Arguments were made in the Supreme Court in the cases of the three Chinamen apres'ed to test the constitutionality of the Geary Exclusion law.

City and Suburban.-The fact that Grover Cleveland had restored E. S. Stokes to citizenship in December, 1884, came to light. body of Roehl, who escaped from the Sing Sing prison, was found in the Hudson; he had been murdered by his companion, Pallister. Brooklyn defeated New-York at baseball. = The British war-ships went to sea; the officers of the Neuve de Julio were entertained at dinner in this city, and a reception for the officers of the Van Speijk was given in Brooklyn. === The funeral of Mrs. Depew was held. - stocks declined from the opening, and, with a few exceptions, closed at the lowest points; the liquidation extended to railway shares; money on call

easy at less than 4 per cent. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 50; average, 63 1-8.

The Sheehanizing of the Buffalo Police Department has begun in good earnest, as the resuit of the passage of the Lieutenant-Governor's sneak bills. The Superintendent was removed yesterday, and in his place was put one of Sheehan's benchmen who knows nothing at all of police work. Other removals on an extensive scale are looked for at once. The complete demoralization of the police force will inevitably follow. The policy which Sheehan's men are pursuing ought to add much strength to the movement for the destruction of the Sheehan machine.

Surprise will be mingled with pleasure at the announcement that the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday yielded two points to the Rapid Transit Commissioners. That is to say. its representatives consented to the building of two extra tracks in Ninth-ave., below Fiftyninth-st., and to the running of continuous trains past the Battery. The Commissioners ought to feel much elated by their success, and should press their advantage for all it is worth. The real test will come on the question of compensation, which is to be taken up tomorrow. On that point, doubtless, the company will make its hardest fight.

The arguments for and against the constitutionality of the Geary law were ably presented to the Supreme Court yesterday by Mr Choate and an associate in behalf of the Chinese, and by Solicitor-General Aldrich for the Governnt. Mr. Choate pointed out various defects in the statute, and contended that the whole- defence of what the Iron Chancellor used to

contravention of the Constitution and of our eignty." existing relations with China. The point chiefly emphasized by Mr. Aldrich was the right of the Government, under its "police power," to restrict immigration and to enact any law it saw fit for the registration and identification of foreigners. The decision of the court is expected next Monday.

recent escapes from Sing Sing has been solved. but it only leaves a deeper mystery still to be unravelled. The body of Rochl, one of the two fugitive murderers, was found in the river yesterday. He had not come to his death by MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-S-The Three Guards, all probability by his compunion. It is sup-NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN Carke and Dodge posed that Pallister took this course either to Parchical prerogative is now invoked for a port. the chances are that, for a time at least, he has put himself beyond the reach of the prison authorities and the police. His desperate character is fully revealed by yesterday's discovery.

Two bills of importance affecting Brooklyn were signed by the Governor yesterday-one good, the other bad. The first is the measure permitting an appeal in behalf of the city from the decision of Judge Pratt in the Water Company matter-a measure plainly in the interest of fairness and justice. This law insures the review of Judge Pratt's ruling by the higher courts. The other-though there are two bills, they practically constitute one measure-legalizes the city and county expenditures for the Columbus Day celebration. It is expressly provided that this litigation shall not affect the cases of the indicted officials, but there are few persons in Brooklyn who do not believe that it will be employed to the utmost extent in sympathy with that majority. We do not betheir behalf when they are brought to trial.

A CONVICT WITH A CHARACTER.

It was brought out yesterday in the hearing of a demurrer to the indictment of William E. D. Stokes and William R. Martin for an alleged libel of Edward S. Stokes, the murtiful perstage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying meir Tribune from a newsdealer. For Fig. 17 to Action to all foreign countries (exceptionada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on the Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. ReadtriAncies, Remit by Fostal Order, Express Order, Cheek, Dratt, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note. It sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk. alleged libel of Edward S. Stokes, the murno hint of it has ever before come to the publie. It appears to have been given in secret, and secretly held until the allegation of these defendants that it was impossible to libel a convicted murderer who was civilly dead reoursed its production. Stokes was put on trial three times for the murder of Fisk. The first jury disagreed: the second convicted him of murder in the first degree and he was sentenced to be hanged. Influences of one kind and another prevailed to secure him a third chance. and evidence was produced, the character of which it is not now needful to consider, which saved him from the gallows. He was sentenced to State Prison for manslaughter and served his term. He then returned to New-York to enter upon a new career as a Tammany politician, with the superior qualification and higher rights proceeding from his distinguished position as a convicted murderer. It now appears that seven years after his release from prison, and following an election in which Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for President, and a humble suitor for Tammany support, this man recovered at the hands of Mr. Cleveland the rights his crime had forfeited. It is extremely difficult to understand this transaction in a way that leaves Mr. Cleve land free from the suspicion of dishonorable motive. On no ground can his act be justified or excused, and it is hard to explain it except on the theory that it was the result of a bargain.

To see this convict using the machinery of the courts to defend his so-called character, or rather to injure his personal enemies-for that is the real meaning and purpose of this libel many; preparations for the elections on June suit-excit s the just indignation of every self-15 have began, - Admiral Gemez y Lono, who | 16 pecting citizen. The law of criminal libel commanded the Spanish squadron at the naval re- was not made to serve the malice of any man, and least of all of murderers and convicts, District-Attorney Nicoll is using his office [to accomplish the revenge of a Tammany politician, and of a particularly bad one at that, The quarrel of the Stokes cousins is a notorion fact, and the enmity it has engendered between them has been paraded before the public in all sorts of ways for a series of years. To bring the power of the State to avail in the effort of either to inflict personal injury upon the other is a performance in which an intelligent District-Attorney like Mr. Nicoll should not be engaged. With his "character" vindicated in a Tam-

many court by the aid of a Tammany District-Attorney, and with his rights as a citizen restered by a Governor to whom he had been politically serviceable. Stokes is easily on a was his fellow-prisoner in the Tombs, also charged with murder-and the next step in his career will naturally be the seizure of a comfertable public office with a rich salary. This was of course the object to be secured by the recovery of his right to the franchise, and with other murderers and convicts and indicted persons conducting the city government and absorbing the taxes, some persons may think it cruel to discriminate longer against Stokes. Now is his golden opportunity. His associates in prison and in politics have possession of the city, and discover no other idea than that it is theirs to plunder at will. An opportunity ampler than this for a murderer with a character and a convict with the rights of citizenship could not be found elsewhere in Chris-

POLITICS ON PARADE. The Emperor William's parade-ground speech

reads like a copy of one of his grandfather's proclamations against parliamentary government in the early years of Bismarck's Ministry. He has ordered a general election in the hope that the new Reichstag will pass the Army bill. "I am determined." he tells the officers of the Guards, "in case this hope is disappointed. to stake all in my power to obtain the enactment of the measure, for I am too thoroughly convinced of its necessity as a guarantee of the peace of Europe to allow it to be finally defeated." The reorganization of the army was the first work undertaken by his grandfather and the resistance of the Liberal majority in Parliament was disregarded. Bismarck joined issue with the Opposition in a struggle between the House of Hohenzollern and the House of Deputies for the dominion of Prussia. The Crown managed the exchequer in its own way without the sanction of constitutional law. The Chamber was twice dissolved in four years and the business of State, even in a great war was carried on without its help. While the legislators were remonstrating against violations of the Constitution, the Emperor and Bismarck made use of the power of the Government, re organized the army and dispensed with Parlia mentary grants. The young Emperor's address to the Guards seems to foreshadow a similar

of a majority of the legislators. Great wars At the same time there are thousands of new A part of the mystery connected with the leadership of Germany was to be shifted from sources, to employ an army of workers, and to Vienna to Berlin. Bismarck's ulterior aims add to the Nation's wealth. The new enterwhen disclosed reconciled his Parliamentary fors to his methods. When universal suffrage sacred tradition of Frankfort Liberalism, his called Wall Street. Hatred of Wall Street is drowning, however, but had been murdered, in critics were silenced and all his offences against hatred of saving, and also hatred of the new constitutionalism were condoned. When mo- enterprises and the progress which savings supaid his own escape or to secure the money be- new conflict with parliamentary institutions lieved to be in Rochl's possession. No clew to there are no great policies to be carried out. Pallister's movements has been obtained, but The work of Frederick the Great has long been believe in the multitude of swindling schemes finished; Jena has been avenged, and Germany with its armies and a'liances commands Europe There are no points of agreement in the attitude of the Emperor and of the Opposition toward the new scheme of army reorganization. The differences are irreconcilable, and the Emperor's parade-ground speech when literuniversal suffrage.

But the Imperial journals are already exbe followed rigidly. The official commentators declare that he desires to adhere scrupulously to constitutional forms, but that he finds it im practicable to govern Germany with a Reichs tag split into a dozen political factions. The Parliamentary reform campaign upon which he is represented as entering is the formation of lieve that the Emperor has any ulterior purpose of this kind. The address to the Guards is simply a bit of loud talk designed to intimiconflict between the people and the Crown with its standing army. Parliaments with or the age in which he lives. twelve groups are more easily managed than a Reichstag with two organized parties would be. Bismarck recognized this fact, and handed down to his successor such political maxims as these: "A great State cannot be governed according to party views": "Constitutional life is a constant compromise," and "Any stick is good enough for beating a dog." No radical change has been wrought in the political philosophy of the official class. Bismarck's contempt for parliamentary institutions is the trawill be forced through the next Reichstag if possible by compromise, intrigue and menace; but revolutionary processes are not to be apprehended.

THE NEW PRISON LAW.

For several years the prison policy of this not, indeed, been free from criticism, and the administration of it has not been uniformly good, but then it doubtless is impossible for the | Oscar Craig, the intelligent and public-spirited contract labor system and the adoption of this knowledge of crude reformers and reckless agi-

destruction of the productive power of the prisons. The prisoners would be degraded, it was argued, if they were compelled to face "the public gaze," as they would have to if they were put to work on the public highways. But this contention failed to impress the Legislature, and certainly the number of persons who are to be found from day to day on the roads near Clinton Prison is not so great as to warrant a belief that the convict roadmakers will be painfully embarrassed. As for the other objection to the bill, regard for prison industries, it is sufficient to say that if there had been anything in it the Superintendent of footing before the public with Scannell-who Prisons would almost certainly have urged it. But he did not urge it; on the contrary, he favored the bill

In case the experiment proves successful at Clinton it will probably be tried on a larger scale; and, if it continues to give satisfaction, become a part of the prison policy of the State According to the last report of the Superintendent of Prisons, our penal institutions came near supporting themselves during the last year. The deficiency was only \$140,500. If the enforcement of this new law operates materially to increase this deficiency we may be sure that the taxpayers will demand its repeal. It is entitled, however, to a fair trial under favorable conditions. And even though it should prove a partial failure from the financial point of view, it will not be an unmixed evil in case it proves the entering wedge of practical road

AN IGNORANT HATRED.

There may be found at Washington, particularly when the Democratic party is running things, sundry persons who suppose themselves educated and patriotic, from whom there come almost incessantly railings at Wall Street, These people know that Wall Street is merely the monetary centre of the continent, the place where a great part of the exchanges are made. and where much of the unemployed money goes to seek employment. Out of that unemployed surplus, of course, the money first comes which is required for settlement of debts abroad. Into it goes, of necessity, the money that the West and South realize for products sold, and want invested in something that pays. The vulgar prejudice against Wall Street is therefore nothing but a detestation of the persons or institutions through which the savings of the Nation are largely invested in profitable industries.

The Democratic party will never be fit to govern the country until it can comprehend the fact that the men who have saved money are not therefore public enemies. That is the very root of all its financial folly and dishonesty; it refuses to see behind the lender or buyer in Wall Street the millions of working people and this is a purely local picnic. traders and farmers whose savings come together there as the rivulets from ten thousand hills are gathered in the majestic sweep of the

sale deportation of the Chinese would be in | de-cribe as "the brazen rock of royal sover- | crease in wealth every year is supposed to be \$1,000,000,000 or more. Part is in new build-A good deal, as Lord Beacon-field would ings erected, part in new factories and works have said, has happened during the last thirty and mines and railways, part in increased value years in Germany. There was a nation to be of land and houses. But several hundred created and united when bismarck's work was millions the people save in the form of money, begun in opposition to the votes and protests and want to use it somewhere with profit. were to be undertaken, the most powerful enterprises in all parts of the country which army in Europe was to be organized and the require capital in order to develop new reprises which want money, and the money of the millions who have saved something, come was adopted in the new Empire as the most together at one place of exchange, and that is

Democracy always hated the "money power" because men who have saved anything never which demagogues favor. The low political trickster always appeals to the passions of those who eat up their earnings, or drink up their earnings, or waste their earnings in various ways of unwisdom, and then hate the people who have denied themselves and saved something. It appears to Democratic demagogues ally interpreted is an offensive challenge to that those who earn and save may profitably be represented as sharps and Shylocks, while the others who earn and spend can be persuaded plaining that the sovereign's words are not to that, if somebody did not wrong them, they could eat their cake and have it too. When Democracy gets sufficiently civilized to be fit to govern, if it ever does, it will perceive that the money in Wall Street belongs to a million depositors in savings banks, and another million who put their savings into life insurance, and other millions who have shares in building a coherent Government majority; but that will and loan associations, in banks, railroads, be impossible without a coalition Ministry in manufacturing and other industrial companies and in loans on land. Money from all these and a thousand other sources comes to the financial centre, and the individual who hates the channels through which the millions date timorous electors with premonitions of find useful employment for their savings only proves that he does not comprehend civilization

THE EPILEPTIC COLONY VETO,

Governor Flower has pursued a course in regard to the legislation of the year which has commended him to the bosses, but not to the masses. Bills striking down the sacred rights of communities he has not hesitated to approve regardless of the emphatic protests of those most interest d. But the great philanthropic bill of last session, the bill which passed both dition of the German court. The Army bill the Senate and Assembly without a dissenting vote, the bill which commended itself to the two great charity organizations of the State. to the Superintendent of the Poor and to the leading medical societies-that bill he killed. The anti-home rule bosses had in him a trustworthy ally. But reputable public sentiment had little weight with him. The wise, humane State has given general satisfaction. It has and sorely needed bill providing for the establishment of an epileptic colony he refused to allow to become a law.

wit of man to devise a prison policy which will president of the State Board of Charities, in an exactly suit everybody. Under the present in a view with "The Rochester Post-Express," policy the competition between free aid prison di casses the veto of the epileptic bill in very labor is reduced to its minimum, while at the plain terms. He characterizes the Governor's same time the convicts are kept employed. The | action as a great calamity. "There is in social interim between the abolition of the convict | e-momies," says Mr. Craig, "sometimes a policy which is penny wise and pound foolish. The policy was largely given up to the trial of ex- five hundred epileptics in the poorhouses and periments which illustrated the zeal without the many more in very poor families call for state provision in a colony where they may tators masquerading as champions of the work- become self-supporting by their own labor for ingman. The most insensate and calamitous their own go d und r medical direction. Even dustrial operations in the prisons, and by so on the productive labor of the people and tend a poor compliment if he supposes that they can not distinguish between true and sham frugality, or that they are unwilling to see the State respond promptly and generously to the claims of an enlightened philanthropy.

The next time the Governor is bent upon making a reputation as an economist he would do well to fall foul of a different sort of bill, and not repeat his penny wise pound foolish policy. The president of the State Board of Charities is right-the veto was a public

Some of our well-paid Police Justices are disturbed because they think the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has interfered with the exercise of their functions, and they have complained to Controller Myers. Evidently they thought that so soon as their complaint was brought to his attention the Controller would take measures to suppress the society out of hand. Mr. Myers assured them, however, that Mr. Gerry's society was doing much good work, and did not River that not from Buffalo to the Falls. Nay, more, exceed its duty when it compelled lazy parents to | not a mouth ago a Enffalonian was asked by a Newsupport their own children instead of having them placed in public institutions. If the Justices in question had a correct conception of their duty. they would be glad to co-operate heartily with such an excellent organization as the Society for the Prevention of Cracky to Children.

Governor Flower has vetoed one bill on the not know atothing about the 'West,' "

Within a year or two the positive statement has been made in behalf of air brakes that accidents with them were impossible for the reason that if they should get out of order the apparatus was so arranged that the brakes must be set and the train thus brought to a stop. The recent mishap in Indiana shows that this statement is not to be accepted, and a possibility that the brakes may fail to do their duty at a critical time must be confronted by travellers, unless an improvement in the machinery is possible that will guarantee its sure working every time.

The amenities of journalism have brokn out of the exponents of harmony mildly remarks that one of his professional brethren is given to the social-surgical exercises of "cutting the arteries of the arm that befriended him." A perso who, in a spirit of thoughtless playfulness, would

Mississippi River at New-Orleans. The in- the citizens of that town. If the ball rolls

vigorously this month but rolls not at all or only feebly in November Mr. Sheehan will laugh merrily.

The Ministerial crisis in Greece is ominous of serious embarrassment. Mr. Tricoupis and his colleagues have resigned because the finances have the kingdom are in a bad condition, and their utmost efforts to improve them have failed. Now Mr. Tricoupis, who was both Premier and Minister of Finance, is by far the ablest manager of the Treasury that has been found in Greece in many years. Finance is his specialty. He was called to office on March 1, last year, for the very purpose of rescuing the nation from draped with the American and Argentine flags, and bankruptey, the King having summarily dismissed Mr. Delyannis for ficancial incompetency. This act of the King was magnificently ratified six table was of herse-shoe shape, and was profusely decweeks later, when Mr. Tricoupis carried the general elections by an overwhelming majority. Since that time the Premier has devoted his attention most zealously to the improvement of the nation's finances, and the fact that he now abandons the task in despair indicates that the state of affairs must be desperate. The King will probably have much difficulty in getting any one else to undertake the work who is at to undertake it.

A case was before the Court of General Sessions a day or two ago in which the defendant, a boy of eighteen, although protesting his innocence, pleaded guilty to a petty crime, because he was unable to secure a trial. He had been in the Tombs for seven months, and had been tried once, the trial resulting in a disagreement of the jury. District-Attorney Nicoll protests that he knows of no reason why a second trial was denied. There is need here of an explanation.

PERSONAL.

Sakei Ohashi, the proprietor of "Hakubunkwan," the largest publishing house in Japan, is in this city. He is making a trip around the world, and on his way east from San Francisco visited the World's Fair and then came on to New-York. He will return to Chicago in a few weeks to see the completed exhibition and then will go to Europe. At his establi-himent in Tokyo he publishes many books on establi-hment in Tokyo he publishes many books on Japanese literature, law, history and politics, as well as numerous periodicals. Among the latter are "The Japanese Commercial Magazine," "The Tokyo Monthly Trade Review," "The Japanese Agricultural Magazine," "The Japanese Educational Magazine," "And "The Japanese Law," "The Japanese Youth," "The Inlitren's Magazine," "The Woman's Magazine," "A collection of Essays by Great Writers," besides lifteen serial publications on history, literature and science.

George Lizotte and his wife, the latter a niece of Justice Harlan, have been on a wedding tour ever since their marriage in 1891. They like the life, and say they may continue it as long as they live. Thus far they have travelled 57,000 miles, and have visited almost every town of any size in North America.

One of the two gold medals annually awarded by he Royal Geographical society is to be given this year to Mr. Selous, whose new book will be one of the nost interesting records of exploration and sport ever written. Mr. selous is popularly reported to have shot, written. Mr. Seious is popularly reported to have shot, speared, trapped, or otherwise circumvented every sort of bird, beas. Ince t or re p he in the African continent, and to be the original or Mr. Ride: Hargare's Allan Quatermain. He is believed to have kalues more elephants than any one else in the world, and hopes to get some more ivory yet. He will talk about anything but his own doings.

Sic Arthur Sullivan's new ode will be produced at e opening of the Imperial Institute under his direc-He will then complete his new piece for the savoy Theatre, to be represented early in the winter, and afterward will compose a cantata for the Leeds Festival of 1805, if he can find a suitable subject.

B. I. Gilman, lecturer in psychology at Clark Unicer-ity, has been chosen a curator of the Boston Art Museum, and will begin the duties of that position in the fall.

It is gravely reported in the Paris papers that Messes, Bertrand and Gallhard, directors of the Paris Opera, telegraphed the other day to Fran Wagner to ask what color firmenhilde's horse ought to be in the forthcoming production of "Die Walauere." The directors were hesitating between a superb black and a beautiful white Arabian.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In Cincinnati, the other day, the chief of police of these experiments practically suspended in-dustrial operations in the prisons, and by so on the productive labor of the neonle and tend. A woman had been murdered, and the husband was

lint he tripped on a larking chapeau, Shot forward a furlong or sean, And the gathered debris Of the same seemed to bis Like a relic of long, long agent.

The latest of John Ruskin's poems was written in The following is a sample of it: Fishes in the sea-What is it to me, haby, whose they be!

haby, whose they be!

A little loston girl only three years old, who had had me experience in the matter of broken limbs beyond that afforded by the casualties in her family of dolls, had flie misfortune to fall and break her own arm, and as soon as she discovered what had happened to her she cried out: "Oh, mamma, will it drop off?" "No, darling," the mother unswered; "I will hold it so that it will not hart you till the doctor comes, and he will fix it all right." "Well, mamma," the little one said, pressing her fips together and trying to be brave, "do hold on tight so that the sawdust won't run out!"—(Youth's Companion,

After relating the story of the E citsh lady intending to visit the World's Fair, who said that she would prefer to board in the suburbs of Chicago while doing e, and therefore wrote to a friend asking her to engage rooms in Bangor, Me., "The Buffalo Commerformy: but we have heard a Boston woman, who made futny; but we have heard a Boston woman, who make no little of her education, ask if it was the Hudson bride.

A pretty home wedding was celebrated at the A pretty home wedding the Chickenia of Yorker, who derives his education from a very popular university not a thousand miles from Beston, wi the shortest way from New York to Enffalo was not by the Pennsylvania Cen-tral. And when he was mildly assured by his parents that such geographical ignorative was not to his credit, he blushingly answered that he had not travelled much in this country, and really did

Governor Flower has vetoed one bill on the ground that it made its appearance at Albany at "an inopportune time." If this principle were controlling with the Governor, he would have put both his feet down hard on Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan's two sneak bills, for a more inopportune time for the presentation of such measures than the boss of Buffa's chose could not be conceived. But Mr. Flower in the Executive Mansion is nothing if not inconsistent.

for drunkenness is compelled to choose between ten days' hard labor on the streets, with a ball and chain attachment, and a course of "gold cure" treatment

Unkind.-Wandering Willyum (at the side door of the country villa)—I know, mum, you won't refuse to give a little something to a pore man. I have faith in your good-heartedness, mum. The Lady of the House (slamming the door with metlon—Yes, but it's faith without works.—(Chicago News Record.

All the hardware used in the great Mormor Temple, in Salt Lake City, bears either the device of the beehive-the Mormon name of their country being Descret," or "the land of the honey-bee"-or the clasped hands, which is also one of the symbols of in the peace-loying city of Poughkeepsie. One their Church. In the basement all the door knobs and hinges are of solid brass, polished. Those upon the first floor are plated with gold, on the second floor with bright silver, on the third floor with oxidized silver, and those on the top floor are of antique

who, in a spirit of thoughtless playfulness, would cut the arteries of that sort of arm—however, this is a purely local picnic.

"Keep the home ball rolling," is the excellent advice which "The Buffalo Courier" gives to the citizens of that town. If the ball rolls

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HONORING NAVAL VISITORS.

ARGENTINA'S OFFICERS AT DINNER.

THEY ARE ENTERTAINED AT THE HOTEL

BRUNSWICK AND THE SOUTHERN CLUB. A number of bankers, lawyers and merchants interested in South American commerce gave what might be called a naval dinner to the officers of the Argen-tine cruiser Neuve de Julio at the Hotel Brunswick last evening. The affair was primarily in honor of the first appearance of an Argentine man-of-war in the waters of this country. The dining room was also with a set of silk signal flags, presented to the Neuve de Julio by those giving the dinner. The

orated with roses. The Vienna Quartet of mando-lins and guitars played Spanish music.

W. H. T. Hughes, of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, presided. The speeches were in-formal. Those flaking remarks were Admiral Howard, of the Argentine Republic Navy; Captain Rivadavia, of the Neuve de Julio, who responded to the toast

of the Neave de Julio, who responded to the toast "The American Ladies"; Elihu Root, "The Relations Between the United States and Argentine Republic"; C. Rohl, Argentine Consul in New-York, "Commercial Relations of the United States with the Argentine," and General Woodward, "The National Guard." Invitation was brought by John Imman for the guests of the dinner to adjourn to the Southern Club, to meet Secretary Herbert, and at the close of the speeches the invitation was accepted.

The guests of the occasion were Admiral Howard, A. R. N., Captaia Rivadavia, Captain Mudariasu, aid; C. Rohl, Consul, Argentine Republic; Lieutenant Quiroga, Commandante Concas, of the Maria, Lieutenant sarachou, Lieutenant Bethedar, Lieutenant Saracho, Dr. Cunado, Chief Engineer Lawder and Lieutenant Taorne.

Lieutenant Thorne.

The dinner was given by W. H. T. Hughes, Correlius N. Elliss, J. Edward Simmons, pre-Ident of the Fourth National Bank; John H. Iraman, Ellina Root, W. D. Eddy, Charles R. Flatt, Edward Kemp, Jose M. Ceballos, George W. Kemp, Thomas Comen, General John B. Woodward, Edward N. Norton, C. C. Goffe, F. de Zaldo, George E. Weed, S. S. Norton, C. C. Brown, A. H. Thorpe, I. W. Bariett and F. Come.

Admiral Walker and Commodore Erben, U. S. N., were to have been present as representatives of the United States Navy, but both were unavoidably A RECEPTION FOR THE VON SPELIK'S OFFICERS.

A reception was given last evening in the spacious Pench mansion, in Clinton ave., Brooklyn, by the Consul-General of the Netherlands at this port, John Rutger Planten, and his wife, to Captain Arriens and the other officers of the Dutch man-of-war Van Speljk. There were 500 invitations sent out. Mrs. Planten There were 500 invitations sent out. Mrs. Planten was assisted in receiving by Miss Planten, Mrs. Ilenty Hayers, Mrs. H. Rollf Planten, Mrs. A. Putnam Kramer, Miss B. Kroseman Cramer, Miss Cooper, Miss Schimmel and Miss Uhlenbroek. Among those especially invited were Minister G. de Weckerlin, Commandant W. A. Arriens, Commander B. H. de Groot, Lieuterants H. J. F. Miehchloff, M. W. L. Ollyer, G. W. de Leur, S. F. Noist Trimte, G. J. J. Verdam, J. M. Ente Van Gils, J. A. Van der Kool, H. Van der Voo and other officers of the Van speljk, Rear-Admiral Gherardi and Commander Henry Erben.

Among the others present were the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. J. F. Behrends, Mayor and Mrs. D. A. Roody, Mr. and Mrs. Tuns G. Bergen, Dr. and Mrs. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Tuns G. Bergen, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Lavis, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Banta, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lavis, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Banta, Mr. and Mrs. Bala Mrs. W. W. Goodrich, Dr. and Mrs. David Gregs, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Heyde, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hodenpyl, Postmaster Van Cott, Vice-Consul and Mrs. M. M. B. Gravenhorst, M. F. H. De Haas, ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt, Dr. and Mrs. William Jarvie, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kobfelsch, Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman Van Eiten, Chanocey Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman Van Eiten, Chanocey Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Robkins Van Schalck, the Rev, and Mrs. Dental Van Feit, Judge and Mrs. Angustus Van Wyck, Warner Van Norden, Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Robene, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Terhune, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Rhinelander, and Mr. and Mrs. Athur Van Sielen, Duncing followed the reception. was assisted in receiving by Miss Planten, Mrs. Henry

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Work Olcott. daughter of Henry Olcott, to John Prentiss Browning, formerly of Cooperstown, N. Y., took place yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the church, officiated. The bride entered the church with her mother, who gave her away. She wore a gown of widte satin, made in the prevailing fashion and trimmed with rows of point lace. Her veil was of point lace and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The maid of honor, Miss Eleanor Mulligan, and the bridesmaids, Miss Georgina Work, Miss Alice Work, cousins of the bride; Miss Anita Levin, Miss Lillie Bell, Miss Elena Hartshorne and Miss Fannie Leid, all wore pretty gowns of white silk, brocaded with pink rosebuds, and wide-brimmed dustrial operations in the prisons, and by so doing not only added largely to the bundens of the taxpayers, but demoralized the prisoners. Average of the taxpayers, but demoralized the prisoners are partially to the bundens of the taxpayers, but demoralized the prisoners, and the instant with its prison papulation. One of the laws passed during the late session empowers the prison authorities to employ the immates of Clinton Prison in road making and repairing on the highways within twenty miles of that institution which are under the State's control. It is stated that the Superintendent of Prisons, and the legislation was pending at Albany that it was a step backward—that it meant the degradation of the prisoners, and a disarrangement and partial destruction of the productive loop of the productive loop of the productive power of the administration of the productive power of the administration of the productive power of the prisoners and a disarrangement and partial destruction of the productive power of the proportion of the productive power of suspected of having committed the marder. There Leghorn hats, wreathed with roses. They carried Mrs. Frank Work, Ir., George Olcott, of Charleston, Mrs. Frank Work, Ir., George Olcott, of Charleston, N. H., Mrs. S. G. Browning, the bridegroom's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Carleton B. Pierce, Miss Browning, of Lawrence, L. I., Mr. and Mrs. James Baker, Frederich Prentiss, Judge and Mrs. Bookstaver, Mrs. Lansing Stoore, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. McKim, The wedding of Miss Nellie Virginia Sands to Joseph P. de la Mar will take place on Thursday afternoon,

The welding of Miss Nellie Virginia Sands to Joseph R. de la Mar will take place on Thursday afternoon, May 18, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The reception will follow at Sherry's.

The wedding of Miss Jennie Louise Moller to Henry D. Lockwood will take place on June 13 at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Moller, No. 34 East Seventy-second-st. The engagement is announced of Miss Louisa. The engagement is announced of Miss Louisa Johnson, a granddaughter of Bradish Johnson, to Robert C. Townsend, a son of Edward M. Townsend, Miss Johnson's mother on her second marriage be-came Mrs. Edward M. Townsend. Robert C. Towns-end is a son of Elward M. Townsend by his first morriage.

Miss E. Elsie W. Mackle and John Gilchrist, both Miss E. Elsle W. Mackle and John Glichrist, both of Bayonne, N. J., were married yesterday afternoon in the presence of a fashionable gathering at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of that city. The Rev. Harold Arrowsmith performed the ceremony, Schuyler L. V. Mackle, a brother of the bride, gave his sister away. Henry Alexander, of New York City, was the best man. The ushers were Robert Glichrist, Robert J. D. Mackle and Charles T. O. Mackle, of Envoying and Williamson Thomas. T. O. Mackle, of Bayonne, and Williamson Thomas, of Elizabeth. A travelling gown was worn by the

A pretty home wedding was celebrated at the parsonage of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey city Heights, hast evening, the contracting parties being Edwin A. Ames, of Woodbridge, N. J., and Miss Lotta May, daughter of the Rev. M. L. Gates, postor of the church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sanford Hunt, of the Methodist Book Concern, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Gates, The made of honer was Miss Nettle Ludwig, of New-York City, who was attired in Nila green India silk, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bride's dress was of white India silk irinmed with Duchesse lace and ribbous. The vell was of white Husion. The bride carried a bouquet of Hiles of the valley and bridal roses. The best man was Benjamin McNulty, of Woodbridge, N. J. The ushers were Clyde Gates, Myron Bowdish, Brooklyn, W. H. Gardiger and C. P. Vesburgh, of New-York.

CERTAINLY, DUPLEX, SINCE YOU ARE TIRED The Evening Post's petition to The Tribune, May 10.

Kindly let "The Evening Post" alone. NOT QUITE SO SIMPLE AS IT SEEMED.

From The iteston Commercial Bulletin.

The free trade papers, which have claimed to voice the views of the Administration, have apparently discovered that their simple pan of taking duties off all goods which compete with American products, raw or manufactured, and making up the necessary revenue by levying a duty on sugar and coffee, and perhap imposing an income tax, is not finding favor with the needle.

THE FRIENDS OF REFORM AFFRONTED.

From The Springfield Republican.

The removal of A. L. Startevant, chief of the stationery division of the Treasury Department, is one of those affronts to the clear sense of the business world that does more than preaching to illustrate the need of a rapid extension of the provisions of the Civil service law to important positions in the Government service. It is not easy to believe that Secretary Carlisle will persist in this removal, or that President Cleveland can remain indifferent to such a serious violation of the spirit of civil-service reform, which is nothing but the application of business common sense to public officials and their work.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Does any one know what the President's position really is! Is it by any means certain that he would veto a Free Ceinage bill, for example, if it were presented to him as a party measure? This is a very serious question for the country. When the people demanded a change last fail the finances were included, consciously or unconsciously, in the general clamor for change. What sort of a charge is the Democratic party going to reside in our financial system? It seems certain that whatever it is it will not be a change for the better.